

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1880.

Arademy of Marie-Taket.
Cooth's Theatre-Hampty Dompty.
Diff's New Theatre-The Boys Middy. Fith Avenue Theatre-le Presua term Geord Open Hauss-Fift in licture. Havel 3's Theotre-Widos findate Linetee & III I's Garden-Course. Hadings Spanne Theotre-Hard Kirks. New York Aspendicus Popular Circus, Marines. Olympic Theatre-Takehof-Lave Man.

Port Theate —Compare and Optics. Hindord Theat or Harren. Nam Francisco Stimit ets—Love's Enderson. Theater Cambiane Mailigan Guard Suprise. Tony Paster's The tre-Variety. Malines, Prior Square Theatre-The Pales Priciti, 's theatre-line she Loves Him Windsor Phrates Unch Tom's Cable.

Gen. Palmer's Speech-State Sovereignty.

In the brief account of Gen. PALMER'S speech which we printed yesterday, it is stated that he "referred to the doctrine of State sovereignty as the bulwark of the

This is correct as far as it goes. State sovereignty, so far as the States are sover-

eign, is an excellent thing. But, on the other hand, national sovereignty, so far as the Constitution makes

the nation sovereign, is equally important, Each in its sphere, the State and the nation are both sovereign. It was to maintain the constitutional sovereignty of the Union that the war was car-

ried on. The war settled that the sover-

cienty of the nation could not be blotted out. Now, we take it that all Gen. PALMER contends for is that Peace should establish the concurrent proposition that the sovcreignty of the States, in matters left by the Constitution exclusively in their keeping. shall not be extinguished or curtailed.

This is sound constitutional doctrine. We apprehend that Mr. TILDEN, Chief Judge Critical Lynan Trowners, Gen. PALMER, DAVID DAVIS, and Gen. HANCOCK. are all equally sound on this important subject. So, also, is Judge FIELD.

Grant's Crimes Against His Country and Against the Indians.

Apart from the third-term objection, ther are reasons enough why Gen. GRANT should not again be elected President. If any voter entertains a doubt of this, let him read the article on the Indian Ring and its Unpunished Crimes, which we print in to-day's SUN. The exact form of swindling which made the Tweed Ring in this city infamous was adopted by the Indian Ring under GRANT.

A much larger amount of supplies was receipted for than was delivered, and the surplus money went into the pockets of GRANT'S pet knaves-including his own brother and his Secretary of War, Gen.

BALKNAP! But read the account all through. It will not warm into increased activity your disposition to piace again the office of President in the hands of a man who fathered such corruptions. It is a sickening story, ending with the untimely and not guiltless slaughter of the chivalrous Custer, but it is true.

Better be CUSTER dead than GRANT alive and when you read this story, you will say

The Jesuits and the French Ministry.

That clause of the FERBY Education bill which had been carried through the Chamber of Deputies by the overwhelming majority of 202, has been twice rejected in the Senate by majorities of nineteen and seventeen. The collision thus provoked may have Important consequences; and in order to comprehend the new phases into which the conflict between a Republican Ministry and the clerical element seems about to enter, it will be well to bear in mind the nctual status of the Jesuits in France, and the precise scope of the change proposed by the Government measure.

What is the text of that famous Article VII. of the FERRY bill, over which this violent contest has arisen? It is brief enough. simply providing that "no person belonging to an unauthorized religious community is allowed to govern a public or private educational establishment, of whatever order, or to give instruction therein." It is clear, therefore, that the Government meant to have no quarrel with the secular clergy. or with those conventual establishments which are subject to the ordinary law. Statisties cited in the Senate prove that the authorized religious communities give instruction to 1,659,000 children, of whom 1,190,000 are little girls, and M. BERRY has conceded that he does not think it pos sible to replace them in that service. With the teachings of these religious todies it was not proposed to interfere, but the clause specified aimed at closing the colleges of unauthorized communities, among which the Jesuits, the Marists, and the Dominteens are most conspicuous. Collectively, these unrecognized bodies comprehend 19,649 male and female members as against 135,966 embraced within the duly organized religious associations. Of the Jesuits there were just 200 in France | thirty-five years ago; there are now 1,509. They give instruction in their colleges to 9,000 pupils, whereas the other unauthorized congregations have but 7,000, while there are 79,000 in the State collegiate schools and universities. It is the remarkable success of the Jesuit seminaries, and the measure of over the higher education, which have rendered them the chief object of attack on the

part of the French Republicans. The Republican majority in the Chamber of Deputies virtually determined by their vote to disband these 16,000 pupils, and to close the doors of the institutions which have given them instruction. Their purpose has been frustrated by the Senate. mainly through the influence of M. Du-FAURE with the Left Centre. The ex-Premier opposed the FERRY bill on the ground of its encroachment on the absolute liberty of teaching, and of its discrimination against a useful class of citizens. The argument seemed effective, but it suggested to the Ministry a vigorous rejoinder. The Jesuits, they reply, are not citizens, and have no rights at all under the law. Batfled in their intention of excluding them from the schools, the Ministry fall back on the letter of existing statutes, and threaten to deprive the Jesuits of all privileges whatsoever. What are the facts in regard to the legel status of that order?

Without going back to the edicts of Louis XV. and Louis XVI. against the Jesuits, we will look simply at the position of their soglety in reconstructed France. In 1793 the Constituent Assembly voted a law that succeeding Governments have left unrepealed, to the effect that no solemn monastic vow, on the part of either sex should be henceforth recognized, and that all religious orders and communities in which such yows

Assembly decreed that all communities of men or women, whether religious or lay, and no matter what their denominations should cease to exist. And finally the decree of Messider, year 12, after dissolving a society of Jesuits in disguise, added that all laws opposed to the recognition of religious orders must be strictly carried out in accordance with their letter and their spirit, and that hereafter no congregation of men or women should be established under any religious pretext unless formal authority to do so had been granted by the Government. Neither the first empire, the Restoration, LOUIS PHILIPPE, nor NAPOLEON III.; neither the second nor the third republic has annulled this legislation. It stands to-day upon the statute book, and it is competent for the French Ministry, without swerving a hair's breadth from the letter of the law, to shut the Jesuit colleges, to confiscate their property, and expel the order from French soil.

To resurrect, however, the dead letter of lormant statutes, to suddenly enforce in all their rigor laws which have seemed to sleep for three-quarters of a century, must wear the aspect of persecution. It is not to be denied that the weapon to which M. FERRY now proposes to have recourse is of questionable expediency. As far back as the first empire, the unrecognized orders managed to return and flourish in the face of the executive and the magistracy. regime followed another, and still their presence was tolerated, and no attempt was made to carry out the laws against them. Moreover, on three occasions, the Legislature, by implication, has acknowledged the virtual nullity of the repressive statute. In 1844, when the State proclaimed the freedom of secondary teaching, Guizot, Thiers, and all the great parliamentary men of the epoch, while supporting the law, procured the insertion of a clause of which M. FERRY'S Article VII. is but a repetition. They demanded that before granting to a master the right to open a school, he should be compelled to pledge his oath in writing that he was not a member of an unauthorized community. What was this but a tacit releagnition of the existence of such communities in France and of their habitual proensity to the function of education? Again, by the law of 1850, Jesuit schools were practically protected. And finally, in 1873, when the elecical element obtained a large share of control over the higher education, an attempt was made by the Republicans to exelude the Jesuits by a restriction of like purport to that adopted in 1844. The attempt failed, and thus a tacit became an overt teleration, which had the practical consequence of giving the Jesuits substantial representation in the supreme council of instruction. Nor can it be denied that M. FERRY'S own measure virtually continued the policy of sufferance by limiting its action against unauthorized communities to exclusion from tutorship. Under these circumstances, it would seem

that both the present French Ministry and the Jesuits themselves must suffer by the rejection of the contested clause. If the Government falls back, as it has openly proclaimed its intention of doing, on a rigorous application of existing statutes, the Jesuit order will be driven to expatriation. The hopes of clandestine influence and the chances of political reaction which still remained to them under the reign of Louis PHILIPPE, and which they turned to large recount, will be lost in proscription and in exile. It is natural that some of their friends should already begin to question the wisdom of staking the whole fortunes of the society on a question of secondary import, and that the General of the order should have been summoned from Rome to shape its action in this crisis of its existence. On the other hand, the awkwardness and peril of the Ministerial position cannot be overlooked. Hitherto the Government has been far from courting an uncompromising conflict with the whole clerical element. This is would have been entirely superfluous had the Ministry originally designed to regard existing laws as in full force. They sought to divide and scatter the ranks of their opponents, to conciliate the secular clergy and the authorized religious bodies, and to separate their interests from those of the unrecognized communities. In this effort they have failed. The Jesuits have managed to enlist the whole power of cierical opinion on their behalf, and the ery of persecution excited by the revival of dormant statutes will be echoed by the whole body of French Catholies. This is the precise state of things which Republican statesmen have striven to avoid, and it remains to be seen whether republican institutions are vet sufficiently well rooted in the confidence of the people to withstand a slarp and open ollision with the Catholic Church.

The Mexican Canvass. The Presidential election in Mexico ocars during the coming summer. The canlidates put forward, with various degrees of prominence, have included Señor Ignacio L. Vallauta, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and Vice-President of the republic Seftor VICENTE RIVA PALACIO, recently Minister of Public Works; Schor Justo Beneficz of Oaxaca, President of the Senate: Seffor ROMERO, well known as Minister at Washlugton under Juanez and Minister of Finance under Diaz; Seffor T. Garcia de LA CADENA, Governor of Zacateens, a popubur and influential man who was recently. but perhaps wrongly, reported by San Francisco intriguers as ready to overturn the existing Government by revolution; control which they seemed to be acquiring | Gen. MIGUEL NEGRETE, who destroyed his political hopes last summer by issuing a revolutionary proclamation against Diaz which he humbly recalled within five days; Gen. MEJÉA, a partisan of the Lerdists, disposed of by an errand to Europe; Seffor Zamacona, Moxican Minister to the United States, who has refused to have his name used, but is nevertheless supported by such influential newspapers as the Monitor and the Siglo; last, and perhaps most promi-

nent, Gen. GONZALEZ, Minister of War, who has also been elected Governor of Michoaean. Amid the commotion of the canvass, when charges of ineligibility from foreign birth, of endeavoring to break the republic into two parts by secession, and of misusing official place, are brought against the rival aspirants, President Draz has just issued an order prohibiting all national officeholders, including Prefects and army officers, from taking any part in the canvass or interfering with it, and extending the rule specially to Postmasters and Government telegraph operators, who are to be closely watched, and if they disobey the order, to be dismissed from office.

This order of Diaz, like a previous less stringent one, indicates that he has resisted the urgent solicitations to make himself a candidate, in violation of that constitutional provision which he had caused to be enacted. It also indicates that he holds true freedom of elections to require total abstinence from official influence. Thus even Mexico. the republic treated by Messrs. Evants and | not only of heating last year's entry list of 953, are taken should be, and remain, suppressed McChany for years as outside the pale of which was considered extraordinary, but of him distinguished forms.

in France. Two years later the Legislative international law, rebukes the civil service sham of SCHURZ, HAYES, and SHERMAN.

> Kellogg and Hayes. A majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in the Schate recommend the unscating of Mr. Kullood of Louisians, and the seating of Mr. Sporroup in his place. The committee proceed mainly upon the ground that the so-enfled Legislature which elected Killings to the Senate was not a legally constituted body; or rather, that a portion of the members, who were necessary to make up its quorum, were fraudulently counted into office by the Returning Board of the State. This is true beyond the

shadow of a doubt. A section of the Kritogo Legislature was duly elected. But every well-informed person knows that the part of its membership which was essential to give it even the colorable appearance of a duly organized branch of the Government, was the product of one of the most infamous frauds ever perpetrated in American politics.

But this great crime does not stop with KELLOGO. If he was fraudulently elected to the Senate, then HAYES was fraudulently chosen to the Presidency. The same election returns, canvassed by the same Returning Board, which gave to KELLOGG the Legislature that sent him to the Senate, gave to Haves the eight votes of Louisiana, which made him President.

They both occupy the same ground, and should stand or fall together; and if KEL-Logo ought to leave the Senate chamber, HAYES ought to quit the White House.

The city charters for New York and Brook lyn that have been proposed in the Legislature at Albany contain nothing to remove the public impression that JOHN KELLT is still in alliance with the Greer Republicans.

There was no mineing of words in Mr. S. S. Cox's speech in the House yesterday, when he opposed the recognition of Federal supervision ver elections, nor could his strictures on the Supreme Court be misunderstood. The House was at work on the Deficiency Appropriation bill, and Mr. Cox's speech was the feature of the debate. The Senate fixed the cotton cordage resolution by directing the Navy Department to test the invention. It also received the proposal of an engineer who desires to test a plan for improving the channels of New York's ower bay by building a stone wall or shoul that shall change the currents.

After the Senate's action on Wednesday in roting to make up the star route deficiency, comes Mr. Kizkwoop with a resolution of in quiry as to the Postmaster-General's powers to modify contracts. That is, Mr. KIRKWOOD de sires to know whether this favoritism toward pet contractors, which the Senate has winked at by paying the bills rendered without protest or investigation, is authorized by law. This is a good thing to understand; but should it not kave been understood before the deficiency was made good? Whatever may come, Kny and Buady practically have the Senate's sanction for what they have done,

When a coalition of Greenbackers and Democrats in Maine undertook to hold the State Government by tactics borrowed from the Louisiana Returning Board, THE SUN gave its opinion of the performance in plain English. But when Mr. BLAINE's lieutenant, young Mr. EUOENE HALE, wraps himself in self-righteousness and solemnly lectures Dr. Ganculon and his Fusionist associates on the sinfulness of

cooking returns, the tableau has its funny side. It would be a graceful and politic act upon the part of some gallant ex-soldier on the Republican side of the House, Gen. HAWLEY, for instance, to set on foot whatever legislation may be needed to restore to the pension list the six veterans of the war of 1812 who were foolish enough in their old age to dabble in rebellion If the vouncest of these gray beards was a lad of 15 years in 1812, he is now 83. Let the old fellows have their pensions.

When he set out for Edinburgh ex-Premier GLADSTONE predicted that he would be elected. That may or may not be; but there can be no question about the enthusiasm of his Midlothian admirers. In what other city of what other land did voters ever put their hands in their pockets and pull out from \$25 to \$30 so for the privilege of hearing a candidate make a political election ering speech? Certainly never in this country, although we have often been reproached with an inordinate fondness for that kind of rhetorical entertainment. Yet we have learned by cable that the tickets to his Edinburgh electoral meeting, which were originally issued gratuitously, have been selling at the rate of from \$5 to \$6 each. We do not know that anything like this was ever before seen in British politics.

WILLIAM BUCHOLZ, the young German charged with the murder of old Jones H. SCHULTE, the South Norwalk miser, has again escaped hanging. After his first trial the jury after long deliberation, found him guilty of murder in the first degree. A new trial was granted, on the proof that a jurer talked of the verdiet that would be rendered. While the case was in progress vesterday the jury in the second trial, after deliberating sixty-eight hours, agreed to disagree. The talkative parer hids fair to cost Connecticut a deal of money. but he may be the means of saving the young German's life.

Le Duc's latest is a tea-garden bill, appropriating \$10,000 for buying a farm of not more than 100 agree, with plants tools muies. manure, and whatever else may be needed to make tea cultivation "a branch of American industry." It is believed by enthusiasts, such as tipple ten recklessly at Mr. Haves's Sunday evening sociables, that, with Chinese cheap abor to help, La Duc could, were his official life only spared long enough, produce a substance recognizable as tea for not more than four or five dollars a pound. Perhaps he dreams of a ten-thousand-dollar ten garden as the home to be prepared for him by a grateful ongress, after March 4, 1881.

Sir GARNET WOLSELEY is to return from the Cape, to be made Quartermaster-General. He may perhaps be able to regale the Horse Guards with stories of the way the Swagls. m he hired to take vengeance on Shoocount and his tribe, did their work, and of which the diowing example is given by the correspondent of the London Daily News:

"At one of the captured krads the men were all killed, a women and children were thrown there are to and a hardery commerced. Every one was statiled to all with the assent, the smaller children being to seed out the built."

Or Sir Ganner might lecture on the extendon of British civilization to SECOCORNI and CETYWAYO.

Though the entries for the coming dog show do not close till April 12, they have already been pouring in astonishingly upon Superintendent CHARLES LINCOLN, who preside: over the present as over all previous beach shows in the country. Perhaps the limit of exhibition to three days has attracted some owners who objected to the four or more days of previous shows as being too long a confinement and excitement for valuable dogs. Another attraction is the increase of the generous premium and special prize lists, coupled with an improvement in classification, which gives owners a better chance for prizes. Much more in fluential is the fact that Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimora hold no bench shows this year their provious ones having been held at a loss, whereas New York's shows have always paid for themselves, with something to spare. The present is the only show on the Eustern circuit this year, and the unwonted readiness of Westeru and Canadian breeders to join in indicates that it may be the only great show anywhere in the country. At all events, the prospect now is

surpassing the great English Crystal Palace show of last spring, with its 1.300 entries. A collection of about 1.500 dogs would be quite striking to the eye, and also to the ear.

As there were no fences and gates to keeff them out of danger, and no employee of the company on hand to warn them not to run into it, a group of passengers at Annville, in the State of Pennsylvania, strolled upon the track just in time to be scattered by a through express train. Only one of them was killed outright, but several were badly hurt. So-called accidents of this sort should not happen, even at small stations.

To-day occurs the Liverpool Spring Meeting, whose event will be the match for the Liverpool Spring Cup, consisting of 400 sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovereigns each, with 15 forfeit; the second to receive 30 sovereigns from the stakes, and the winner to pay 50 sovereigns toward expenses. Mr. Lonil-LARD'S entries are Parole, Mistake, Sly Dance, and Wallenstein. Among the forty-five subscribers are many who figured in the Lincoln races; but as the winner of a handicap after publication of the weights must carry 9 lbs. extra, and of any race valued at 200 sovereigns 12 lbs. extra, winners at Lincoln would have hard work to repeat their performance at Liverpool. It is generally conceded, however, that all the American horses have been heavily weighted, even those that have been untried in England, and perhaps not accilmated, being weighted more heavily than English horses of the same age that were winners in previous years. Still, it is a mark of the pluck and good humor of the management of the LORILLAND stable that, after the spring handleaps were announced, acceptances were made in every case, not a single one of the entries being struck out for dissatisfaction.

PINCOPPS and KREDIJK, of the Amsterlamsche Handelsveroeniging, are having their trial before the Dutch High Court-or rather KERDUR is tried, his follow director having escaped to this country. The guilty pair had 50,000 florins a year each, as directors, but that was not enough, and now fifty-four suits of forgery and fraudulent bankruptcy are brought against them. It will probably go hard with KERDIJK, and also with PINCOFFS, if ever brought within the grasp of Amsterdamsche justice.

At 12 o'clock to-night the astronomical spring begins. Then the sun will enter the sign Aries, or, in popular phraseology, will cross the line, and day and night will be of equal ength all over the workl. This is called the Vernai Equinox. The line that the sun crosses is the equator of the heavens. At the point of crossing another line, the First Meridian of the Heavens, which is to astronomy what the meridian of Greenwich is to geography, meets the equator at right angles. This line is marked out in the sky by the Pole star, the star Caph in Cassiopeia, and Alpheratz in Andromeda. The sun will to-night be in a straight line with these stars. From this time until the 20th of June the days will increase in length, while the nights will shorten as the sun slowly swings further and further northward in his daily circuit. Along the earth's equator the sun at noon is now exactly overhead.

When the sun crosses the line popular weather lore teaches that long rains may be expected. In fact, storms lasting several days, in spring and fall, usually occur sufficiently near the equinoxes to render their name of equinoctial storms" appropriate.

What some men wont steal isn't worth tenling, but why certain things are stolen is often a mystery. Several queer thefts have recently ome to light. Many doors in the upper part of the city have been stripped of knobs; a thief was arrested the other day for stealing an iron free from the base of an iron fountain; and Sir RICHARD WALLACE is looking for the men who stole his heavy life-size bronze statue of Hip POMENE.

THE STAR MAIL SERVICE APPRO-PRIATION.

Letter from A. M. Gibson, Esq., Washing

ton Correspondent of The Sun. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Whereas certain base libeliers in Washington have ecently printed statements or instructions that I was influenced by improper motives and coniderations in my correspondence, I take the occasion to say, and do aver that the alleration that I ever had a penny's interest in any legislation that I advocated, or any interest, great or small, direct or indirect, in the defeat of any legislation that I opposed. is false. That I ever made any proposition, direct or indirect, to any man, woman, or child, to favor any scheme in Congress for a consid eration, or to oppose any measure, unless it was made interesting to me," or to cease opposition

or pay, is false. I am not to be frightened from a straightforward course as a correspondent by threats, charges, innuendoes, or anonymous letters, the weapons of the cowardly assassins of char-A. M. GIBSON. WASHINGTON, March 16.

The Palmer Movement in Illinois,

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 16.-Permit me o give you the prevniling sentiment in Hilnois question of a Democratic candidate. A solid South is conceded the Democracy, which, with New York and Indiana, will give that party the Presidency. New York and Indiana are doubtful, but the right man can carry them

Mr. Tilden peradventure might carry New York-though we doubt it-but he cannot carry Indiana, Leuisiana, or Florida. The people have no confidence in him. have no confidence in him.

Bayard might have carried both New York and Indian, but the publication of his war record and has late speech on the Porter bill killed him in the Wost. Now, with a Western man at the heart of the ticket and Horatio Seymour either Sentor or Junior, it matters not which—in the second piace, both States will be carried for the Democracy; and in the event of Grant's nomination, which is imminent, John M. Falmer is indeed, the only man who can successfully pages so him.

rainer is indeed, the only man who can suc-sfully oppose him.

In M. Paimer would earry Indiana and the id South, beyond a doubt, and if there is a n in the East that can his ure New York to Democracy, that 1940 is Horstio Saymeur, 1863 Paimer's mojority for Governor was 1911 in 1872 the Republican majority was 1922.

50,000; As the terminal majoray was An enthusiastic meeting was held in the old State House last Tuesday evening, and a permanent Paimer club organized. We want a strong man at the heim, a man with an iron will—one who if elected, will say. "By the Eternal, I will be President!" Such a man is John M. Paimer. No man has a charter record than his. As a citizen there is none letter, as a statesman none wiser, and as a soldier none was braver.

If nowimated he will receive the electoral vote of Illinois.

Pennsylvania for Blaine From the Pres

Pennsylvania is for Blaine, although her gates to the Coleago Convention have been in meled to vote for signal. There sever was a more ex-ordinary perversion of penular sentiment than was coted by the Republican State Convention when it edged the votes of Pennsylvania to a cambilate whom

We have received the March number of the tor. Recontains an article on Alexander II. and his sea the Sulfrists who we are told. "Intend to reform mag his reign has done in ore for life country by whole ome gradual reserves than may other ruler." Another grade treate or the woman question in Russia and moder gives an account of the remarkable screens of a thristian mission to Japan, conducted by an exclusional indired many at the most prominent, honorable

There are five essays on as many diverse semes in the 2006 Autrion Series for April. A cherry and writes on the "Failure of the southern Popit. tanadan statesman discusses the "Relations t'anoda with the United States," a decayed literal writes in favor of bignt's fluid term; ascirer discusses the midday operations of tion. Method curses the "Irish Land Question." Three of the five articles will interest many of the numerous readers of

THE SCANDALS OF GRANTISM.

The Indian Hing and its Unputabled Crim

It is estimated that there are 275,000 Indians in the United States. Sixty-five thousand of these, according the showing of the Interior Department, draw rations from the Government. The number is exaggerated to suit the purposes of the Indian Ring. In Canada, by actual enumeration, there are about 95,600 Indians. The annual cost to the Dominion Government for their support-and they are much better treated than the Indians in the United States-falls below two dollars a head. Under Grant's Administration it cost an aver-age of \$24 a head to support the whole estimated Indian population of 275,000 souls. Apportioning the outlay among the 65,000 who are credited with rations, it is found to have cost \$2 a week to support each of them-more than fifty times as much, proportionately, as is expended in Canada for the same purpose.

The aggregate cost of the Indian Department for six years from 1856 to 1861, inclusive, was \$21,379,298,39, showing an annual average of \$3.563,216.39. This was under Pierce, chapan, and Lincoln. The aggregate cost for six years under Grant, from 1870 to 1875, inclusive, was \$40,925,488,20, and the annual average \$6,820,914.70. In round figures, Grant spent on the Indian Bureau \$25,000,000 more during his eight years' service than had been spent by his predecessors in the same period of time. If the money had been wisely expended, this extravagance might be excused. But the record seems to show that most of it was stolen. law appropriating \$2,000,000 to enable the President to maintain peace and promote civil-

On the 10th of April, 1869, Congress passed a ization among the Indians, and to encourage their efforts at self-support. Under this act he was nuthorized "to organize a Board of Commissioners, to consist of not more than ten persons, to be selected by him, from men eminent for their intelligence and philanthropy, to serve without pecuniary compensation, and who may, under his direction, exercise joint control with the Secretary of the Interior over the disbursement of the appropriations made by this act, or any part thereof that the President may designate."

The Commissioners appointed under this act were George II, Stuart, William Welsh, William E. Dodge, E. S. Tobey, J. V. Farwell, Robert Campbell, Felix R. Brunot, Henry S. Lane, and Nathan Bishop. The President took pains to inform the public that the law was passed at his own suggestion, and that an enlightened and Intelligent Indian policy was to form a distinguishing feature of his administration. But on the 3d of June, when the names of the Commisstoners were announced in an Executive order, a clause was added declaring that they could not exercise joint control with the Secretary of the Interior over the disbursement of the Indian appropriations, the law to the contrary notwithstanding. In attempting to perform their duties, these

Commissioners found that their hands were tied. The Indian agents and other officers of the bureau resented all interference with their doings, and refused to aid the Commission in its efforts. After a short experience Mr. Weish resigned. He said: "Having more thorough knowledge than some of my colleagues of the political power of the Indian Ring, and of the deep-seated maindy in the Indian Office, and eing unwilling to assume responsibility without any power to control, I paremptorily resign my commission." Some of those who remained tried to perform their duties faithfully. They exposed certain fraudulent contracts, but their bjections were overruled, and at every point they encountered the hostility of the Interior Department after it had passed under the control of Columbus Delano. They appealed to the President, but he always took sides with Delano. Thus one by one the respectable members were driven out of the Commission, and their places were filled with tools of the Ling. One of these was F. H. Smith, who had been dismissed as a reporter of the House of Representatives be-cause of his connection with notorious jobs; and another was William Stickney, who had served as President of Boss Shepherd's Upper Council in the District Bing Government. These two were always present in Washington. prepared to endorse and approve any scheme of the Indian Bureau. Under the cover of a law demanding the services of men eminent for their intelligence and phianthropy," they were able to render efficient service to public plunderers. But of course they wanted pay for their work, and ne- | hundred pounds for each hundred miles. He cordingly, in the Indian Appropriation bill for 1875-6 Congress set apart \$15,000 to meet the | was only 145 miles. But the Interior Departexpenses of citizens serving without compensation," appointed by the President under the act of 1869. With this fund to draw on, and the prospect of a fair division, these "eminent" citizens joined hands with the Indian Ring, and

After retiring from the Commission, William Walsh continued to interest himself in Inlian affairs, and on the 8th of January, 1874, he addressed an open letter to President Grant exposing some of the frauds which had come inder his personal observation. From that letter and other sources the following facts are

In 1870 an Indian Ring was formed, made up of some of the old stagers, with enough new men to give it additional power. President Grant's attention was called to the existence of this Ring, and the men who composed it were designated by name, but he refused to interfere. Secrecy in regard to Indian contracts was a endition of success in this line of plunder. But the law requires that all contracts shall be recorded and kept open to public inspection, and imposes a penalty of imprisonment for every violation of that provision. This law was ignored by the Ring with the connivance of Secretary Delane. Under Secretary Cox it was ignored by a conspiracy among his subordinates. He was not a knave.

Grant's Commissioner of Indian Affairs at hat time was F. S. Parker, who had been a member of his staff, and was himself a halfreed. In June, and again in August, 1870, Parker made extensive purchases of cattle and flour, by private contract, without advertising, in direct violation of the law of the United States. A month before the passage of the An propriation bill in 1870, he made extensive purchases without warrant of law, paying to one contractor more than \$335,000.

One of Parker's fraudulent contracts was for

Texas cattle on the hoof, for which he agreed to pay 61, cents a pound, to be received and receipted for by the agent immediately on the arrival of the herd. The Commissary Department was at that time supplying the agencies at 4.45 cents per pound, and a contract, properly advertised, was subsequently let for 3.88 cents per pound. Moreover, the contractor was required to keep the cattle at his own risk and expense, and deliver them as they were wanted. These cattle did not cost over 2% cents a pound, live weight, and the extra allowance up to four cents a pound was for profit, and for the expense of keeping them. The contractors with whom Parker dealt avoided the duty of keeping the cattle, and, at the price allowed them, they realized a profit of more than 150 per cent. The lucky holders of this important contract were represented by a man named Bosler. When he was ready to deliver the cattle, Bosler induced Parker to issue an order to the Indian agents saving: If the quantity of any or all of the articles delivered should vary from the foregoing either more or less, it will make no particular differonce. You will give Mr. Bosler proper receipts the Grental Church, whose converts already number | for all the supplies furnished by him at the time of delivery." Under these comprehensive directions Bosler forced upon the sub-agents at Whetstone 1,000 entils in July, though they had a three-months' supply, and followed that up with other herds equally large. He obtained receipts setting forth that the average weight of these cattle was 1,200 pounds, when in reality it was 938 pounds. By this fulso weight he received \$7% a head for oxen that cost him less than \$25. And after they were purchased, the

Boster was so well pleased with his contract that he tried to impose 7,000 cattle on the sub-

agents over and above what it called for. When Parker was confronted with these facts, he explained through his counsel. N. P. Chipman, that "public exigencies" required him to make private contracts. "The administration of the Bureau of Indian Affairs," he said, "is peculiar. It could not well be managed if the strict

letter of the law were pursued in all cases." When Parker was finally driven out of the Indian Bureau his place was given to the Rev. E. P. Smith, a superannuated preacher, but active speculator, who had served his apprenticeship as an Indian agent. In 1872 this Smith sold to A. H. Wilder a large body of pinetimber belonging to the Indians without their consent, and without the permission of the Government, in flagrant violation of the law. He accepted \$1.15 per thousand feet for it, when it would have brought at least twice that sum if competitive bids had been received. Many other similar transactions were exposed by Mr. Welsh at the time of Smith's appointment, but the Indian Bureau under Delano whitewashed his character, and Grant found in him a proper representative of his Indian policy.

Prof. Othniel C. Marsh of Yale College, with

a party of students, made a geological explora-

tion of the lands south of the Black Hills, in November, 1874. In approaching the Red Cloud Agency he was detained for several days by the opposition of the Sioux Indians. He explained that he was not an enemy but a friend that he did not come to drive them away or plunder them, but to study the country. Then they unfolded to him their griovances. They were robbed and defrauded by an Indian agent. one Saville. Bad rations were dealt out to them and a part were withheld. Prof. Marsh promised to examine the question, and to lay the facts before the President, in Washington on his return. Thereupon the Sloux treated him kindly, and permitted him to continue his explorations undisturbed. He fulfilled his faithfully. In the spring of 1875 he went to Washington and laid before Grant a clear and concise statement of what he had learned. He was coldly received. The matter was turned over to Delano, who requested Clinton B. Fisk, the President of the reorganized Indian Commission, to appoint a committee to investigate the charges preferred by "a Mr. Marsh." This studied effort to insult a man whom Huxley, Darwin, Tyndali, and all the great philosophers delight to honor, was followed by a letter from E. P. Smith, perverting what Prof. Marsh had told the President, with a view to throwing ridicule on him and his cause. But a respectable committee, made up of A. H. Bullock of Massachusetts, Thomas Fletcher of Missouri, and George W. Lane of New York was appointed. Before this committee Prof. Marsh laid an open letter, which he had addressed to the President, setting forth the result of his investigations into the affairs of the Red Cloud Agency.

He found the agent, Saville, in league with

the contractors to rob the Indians. On the 8th of November, 1874, Saville claimed to have issued to the Indians 271,248 pounds of fresh beef, and the contractors were credited with that amount; but in reality be issued no beef at all at that time. He pretended to issue rations to more than 15,000 Indians when there were not more than 8,400 at his agency. Thus the value of 7,000 rations went to him, or the contractors. He issued eighteen bales of blankets to the Indians in November, 1874, and made them receipt for thirty-seven bales. The difference-925 blankets-represented the robbery in this one transaction. The cattle were required to average in weight 850 pounds for the first six months, and 1,000 pounds for the last six months of the year. The cattle delivered while Prof. Marsh was at the agency did not average 750 pounds, but they were receipted for at 1.040 pounds each, and paid for at that false weight. All the other supplies issued to the Indians were equally bad. Lieut, Carpenter, an army officer writing from the Red Cloud Agency, in April, 1875, says: "The poor wrotches have been several times this winter on the verge of starvation, through the rascality of the Indian King. They have been compelled to ent dogs, woives, and ponies. The supply of food purchased by the Government, carefully and honestly delivered, would have prevented all this suffering."

The supplies for the Red Cloud Agency were transported from Cheyenne by wagons. The contractor who had this job received \$1.10 per called the distance 212 miles, when in reality it ment made no effort to punish this bare-faced swindle, though its attention was called to the facts as early as 1873.

All these charges Prof. Marsh sustained by such abundant evidence that the committee declared them proved. But with a partisan desire to save the Administration from shame, they argued that President Grant, Secretary Delano, and Commissioner Smith were not responsible for the wrongs, and they made the agent, Saville, the scapegoat for the sins of all his superiors.

IV.

Gen. George A. Custer was summoned to Washington in March, 1876, to testify before a comwitten of the House of Representatives charged with the investigation of Indian affairs. He came unwillingly, but he came promptly and unhesitatingly, for he never faitered in the path f duty. He was a young, heroic soldier, lionearted and honest.

Gen. Custer testified that intoxicating liquors were sold to the Indians at Fort Lincoln Da cota, in open violation of the revenue laws, by the agent. This agent was serving as a post trader when Belknap was Secretary of War. He was a drunkard himself and a low, immoral man. But the order appointing him and removing his more honest predecessor is still on. flie in the War Department in the handwriting of Ulysses S. Grant. Not only did this post trader sail whiskey to the Indians, but he assumed the monopoly of its sale among the officers and men stationed at Fort Lincoln. Gen. Custer made complaint to the Socretary of War and received a prompt reply in official form, setting forth that "the exclusive privilege of trade upon the military reserve guaranteed to the post traders," and adding: The Secretary of War has only to repeat that any violation of these circulars will be promptly acted upon by him."

To the post tradership of one of these Indian reservations the President's brother, Orvil L. Grant, was appointed, and for his benefit the President issued a special proclamation enlarging the reservation to give him the monopoly of the greatest possible extent of territory. Orvil Grant was furnished transportation at the public expense as a member of the President's family. On his way to his command, Gen. Custer met several of these post traders and learned that they were all interested together in the various posts, forming a Ring and sharing the profits. He did not then know, however, that Grant's Secretary of War was an active partner in this rescally business.

Fort Peck, which lies in the great Sloux reservation, was part of Gen. Custor's command. It was there that the biggest frauds were perpetrated, in paiming off an inferior quality of Indian meal for wheat flour. Gen. Custer testifled that the corn sent to this point was so short in quantity and so bad in quality that he refused receive it. The contractor appealed to the Washington authorities, and an order immedistely came back from Belknap commanding Custer to receive the corn. This corn was stolen from the Indian Department, sold to the War Department, and paid for twice by the Government on false weight. This false weight was certified as true by a sergeant in the army, who received \$50 from the contractor for the job But the \$50 was charged over to the Government and paid-a premium to an enlisted soldier for perjuring himself in the interest of the robbers.

Gen, Custer further testified that an Indian storehouse at Fort Berthold was burned to the ground. The circumstances seemed to show that a post trader had first stolen the flour which the storehouse contained, then destroyed the Government paid \$500 a month for herders to | building, and finally sold the flour to the starykeep them, and lest heavily by stampedes, ling Indians at exceptiont prices. When they

had nothing more to give this heartless trader, these poor creatures came to Gen, Custer, and to save their lives, he issued rations to them, as the law permitted. But the post trader tele-graphed the facts to Washington, and E. P. Smith, the Indian Commissioner, sent word that his department would not accept those rations, and that Gen. Custer must issue no more of them. If the defrauded Indians could not

buy back their stolen supplies, they must starve, Secretary Belknap visited Gon. Custer's command once, not to remedy any wrongs existing in the army, but to see the post traders with whom he was in league, and facilitate the smuggling of whiskey from Canada, that the revenue might be defrauded, and the profits of his Ring increased.

Gen. Custer was asked why he had not enposed these Indian frauds earlier. In answer, he quoted an order of the War Department issued in March, 1873, forbidding any officer from suggesting or recommending action by members of Congress for or against military affairs, directing officers to transmit all petitions to Congress through the General of the Army and the Secretary of War, and requiring officers who visited Washington during a Congressional session to register at the Adjutant-General's. office and leave there a written statement of what they intended to do, this statement to be a strict guide to their action while they stayed. By this order every army officer was held in complete control and prevented from reventing any frauds that had come under his notice.

Grant's Administration made short work of Gen. Custer after he had finished his testimony. He was sent to the most exposed position on the frontier to fight the Indians. There, leading a desperate charge, this fearless soldier was killed. His death was used as a warning to others who might be tempted to expose the frauds of Grant's Indian Ring.

Abuses of the Referce System From the Nation.

The abuses of the referee system in this city have from time to time attracted the attention of reform ers, but efforts to reduce the evil have never had much tion of the subject. There is very little dispute as to the

There are in New York a large number of what may be called "habitum" referees, who get their positions through posities or judicial favoritism. They are frequently men of no character, property, or responsibility, parely competent to discharge their duties, who are made referees solely to give them some means of support. As to the results of such a system there cannot be room for doubt; but in the discussion of the matter in the newspapers the mistake is frequently made of supposing that the root of the abuse is the constant conics ment of the same person as referee. It is not this, but the constant employment of an untit person that constitutes the abuse.

If a law were to be passed forbidding Judges absolutely from appointing the same person twice as referee, the character of the appointments would not necessarily be affected by the change. Indeed, it may be doubted whether it would not produce better results to recognis the "habitual" system, compelling Judges to appoint formally their referees, and compelling the referees to give bonds for the proper discharge or their duties, and making the referee removable for cause, like any other present system as a Judge superior to all anman respon sibility.

Is It the Star in the East?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir . The come! now attracting the attention of astronomers may not be the brilliant one of 1843, as supposed, but the star seen in the east by the wise men at the time of the birth of Christ. Its first recorded appearance was nearly forty-four years before Christ. Its period, therefore, would be about 48% years. It is probably the same as the comet of 50st 1698, 1462, and 4454. If this is not the comet now appearing, there is but one other with which the star can be identified—the comet of 52 R. U. If the latter, its appearance is recorded at the birth of Christ, 531, 885, 1108,

pearance is recorded at the birth of Christ, out.

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Assevitas, Ala., March 15.

Queen Victoria's Wrinkles.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: I saw The Sun a letter of "Mrs. M. E. IL." criticising a paragraph in an evening newspaper concerning Queen Vicgraph in an evening newspaper concerning queen vie-toria's personal appearance. Mrs. M. E. H., after vir-tually acknowledging that the description is true, de-nounced it as "absolutely disrespectful" that the boks of the Queen of England should be likened to those of a "respectable Rillingsgate fish wite." I suppose that Eng-land's Queen's crown has been so worn as to leave its lines upon her brow that that does not after the fact of their being there, and I fail to see the disrespect implied, in a plain statement of facts. their notice there, in a plan statement of facts.

In Tax Sux of the following day, Abraham Lincoln is In Tax Sux of the following day, Abraham Lincoln is Spoken of as a "tall, lanky Assemblyman." Old Abs." and the "Railsmitter," but I doubt it any one considered the article disrespectful to the memory of our tax hon-lincoln Proceedings.

Miss. M. G.

Miss. M. G.

New York, March 16. The Vote of a Voter.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I like your aggestion for the people to nominate their own cand lates. Presumably that is what is done by them in political conventions. But as the present presences are that both parties propose to modificate machine cambinates who have bounds their nominations, I would suggest that the efficiency of the independent press make up a ticked from the votes of their readers, collected and counted for from the votes of their readers, collected and counted for fire means. I vote for Horatic Seymour.

Death of Samuel Royce.

Prof. Samuel Royce of this city, who was buried yesterday, died of pneumonia on Sanday, after a few days' illness. He was a Hungarian who took part in the Kosauth revolution, and afterward found reluce in the Kosauth revolution, and afterward found return this country. As a teacher, editor, and author, he did much good work here. For years before his death he had been engaged upon an important bench which appeared in a single volume in 1877, entitled "Interioration and Race Education," but he expanded it isto two volumes, which were published just before his sheath by Lee 4 Shepard of Boston. The results of the studies of a lifetime in sociology and industrial development are to be found in this boot. Prof. Boxee was a man of hought, learning, amiability, and stern virtue.

The Law Relative to the Science of Vessels. WASHINGTON, March 18. - The Ways and Means Committee agreed to day to strike out the word "seizure" in the Senate bill to amend the law relative to the seizure and forfeiture of vessels for breach of the or service and fortilitie of vessels for brack of the revenue laws, and ordered the bill, thus amended to be reported to twin the lines. It provides that no reported to the following the provides that no subject to fortiether unless it shall appear that the subject to fortiether unless it shall appear that the ewner or master was a constitution party, or privy to the like and the lines amendment will be to examine the law of the law relative to seniors of vessels still in force, but the bill protects them from fortetture.

Louisiana for Hancock,

WASHINGTON, March 18 .- Gen. Duncan S. Walker Secretary of the Democratic Congressional Con-mittee, today received a telegram from New tricons, secred by John McEnery, J. W. Patton, and Robert C. Wood saving, among other trimes. "Lumissica will be solid and instructed for Hancock. The entitions in #8 great, and is spreading through adjoining States."

Postmaster Bigelow.

BALTIMORE, March 18 .- The case of Major W O. Higelow, late Posturaster at Annapolis, on the charge of having hypothecated F4.80 worth of nestage stamp belonging to the United States came up before Commissioner Regers to day. Major Higeing waited a health, and gave built in \$5,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Contributions to the Irish—Two Letters from a Man who would have made a Good Mayor. From the Herald.

MR. W. R. GRACK'S CONTRIBUTION MR. W. B. SHLEY'S CONTRIBETION.

877 WALL STREET, New Young, March 16, 1880.

In the Ellins of the Benefit — Anumated by a desire to emisis in a small decrees the enterprise and generosity of
oppare in having wanked up so grand a result for
abretief. I lead to offer to furnish one-quarter of the
nic cargo requirest to load the United Nation straining
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ket the proper storage in the vessel casy of uncamplishalongside of her and delivered in such a uccomplish-make its proper storace in the vessel casy of uccomplish-ment. With much respect, I am, dear sir, year chedient W. K. Chack

MR HENRY L HOGHER'S CONTRIBUTION by Mr. House of the Henris: I am authorized by Mr. House L. Hogues, President of the Embrant Industrial Raying Related to the Embranch Industrial Lower Line (19) harries of politics, smithle for seed, toward the cargo of the United States -teaming Constellation. Your obselved service. W. R. Gaste.

A Bich Poet Getting Richer.

From the Philodophia Record

Taggrant's Times says: "George W. Childs,
Esq. A. M., presented the Rev. Jun 11 Menges, easter a
frace Evangelical Latheran Charlet, with a liand-conely
bound cony of the Holy Rule for his publit." To graft
poor has been locating that the Relaye made more more
in the past two mooths than ever before during the same

Getting on in the World. From the Charimanti Gunette

July Gould is now accumulating wealth more rapidly than any man in the city and probably it America, except William II. Vanderbill. His second is now extinuted at \$2.981 per day. Twenty variance has a soliding some beather, and had a tamority in the Pennsylvania woods, the place being called routhlaperough.

From the Post and Degrately. Senutor James G. Binner is reported to here male a large amount of many a becken been not been considered to here and the sent of the more many and the sent of the more many many and as much as to see a fact the one many Binner had as much as to see a re-